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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY—MARCH 1944

E.M.N

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED

(Press notice)

MARCH 28, 1944.

The Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations have been revised, effective March 30, 1944. The regulated area was extended only by the addition of the Maryland election districts of North Branch (No. 16) in Allegany County and Hancock (No. 5) in Washington County, and the West Virginia cities of Princeton and Williamstown.

The regulated area consists of the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and parts of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

That portion of the regulated area from which the truck and refrigerator-car movement of fruits and vegetables, and bulk movement of cut flowers, is regulated—the more heavily infested area—has been increased only by the addition of the borough of West Leesport, Berks County, Pa.

More flexibility in the handling of seasonal and local problems is provided in the revised quarantine. The chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (U. S. Department of Agriculture) may take action in protecting isolated, lightly infested points in the regulated area against further infestation through shipments from the heavily infested areas. Such modifications are issued in the form of administrative instructions by the Bureau chief.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48

Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective March 30, 1944

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations permits more flexibility in the handling of seasonal and local problems through the issuance of administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as provided in paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4.

The only additions to the regulated area are the Maryland election districts of North Branch (No. 16) in Allegany County and Hancock (No. 5) in Washington County and the cities of Princeton and Williamstown, W. Va. The heavily infested area remains the same as heretofore except for the inclusion of the borough of West Leesport, Berks County, Pa.

This revision supersedes the quarantine issued effective February 12, 1941, the regulations of March 24, 1942, as amended effective January 14, 1943, and circulars B. E. P. Q. 527 effective April 26, 1943, and B. E. P. Q. 394, revised effective July 20, 1942.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and having given the public hearing required by law, promulgated the thirteenth revision of Notice of Quarantine 301.48, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and rules and regulations supplemental thereto, governing the movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from any of the above-named States or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, §§ 301.48–1 to 301.48–14, inclusive, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48, effective March 24, 1942, as amended effective January 14, 1943].

The Secretary has determined that it is necessary to revise the aforesaid quarantine and rules and regulations for the purpose of making changes in the regulated areas, and to make other minor modifications.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the subpart entitled "Japanese Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48, as revised] is hereby revised effective March 30, 1944, to read as follows:

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

(QUARANTINE NO. 48)

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.48 to 301.48–11 issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

§ 301.48. *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle. Hereafter (1) earth, soil, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory of the United States in manner or method on under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles and such other control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That whenever in any year the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

MEANING OF TERMS

§ 301.48–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation.*—This term refers to the presence of the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos of § 301.48 as revised.

(d) *Heavily infested area.*—That portion of the regulated areas usually heavily and continuously populated with Japanese beetles, and in which dense flights of the adult may occur.

(e) *Noninfested premises, establishments, or areas.*—That portion of the regulated areas in which no infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which no

infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose it to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an inspector.

(f) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes.

(g) *Soil-free, free from soil.*—Devoid of soil in quantities sufficient to harbor immature stages of the Japanese beetle.

(h) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(i) *Interstate movement.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from a regulated area in one State or District of the United States to a nonregulated area or a protected area in any other State or Territory.

(j) *Certificate.*—A valid form evidencing compliance with the requirements of these regulations.

(k) *Limited permit.*—A valid form authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or for processing.

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 301.48–2. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the provisos to § 301.48, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas the following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, boroughs, and districts, or parts thereof, as described:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and the city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State except the counties of Garrett and St. Marys; and except the election districts of Orleans (No. 1), Oldtown (No. 2), Flintstone (No. 3), Gross (No. 21), and Kifer (No. 33), in *Allegany County;* and the election districts of Hill Top (No. 2), Cross Roads (No. 3), Allens Fresh (No. 4), Harris Lot (No. 5), Bryantown (No. 8), Patuxent (No. 9), and Marbury (No. 10), in *Charles County.*

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn and the towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catharine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and the cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* the city of Columbus, and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and the villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* the township of Newark and the city of Newark, in *Licking County;* the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County;* the township of Madison and the city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, the cities of Niles and Warren, and the villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Le Boeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* the townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and the boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and the town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Bermuda, Dale, Manchester, and Matoaca, in *Chesterfield County;* town of Emporia, in *Greensville County;* town of West Point, in *King William County;* magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Hampton, Jackson, and Wakefield, in *Rappahannock County;* magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County;* town of Front Royal, in *Warren County;* magisterial district of Newport, in *Warwick County;* magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland County;* and the cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Ohio, Taylor, and Upshur; magisterial districts of Arden, Falling Waters, Hedgesville, and Opequon and the city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County;* districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, the city of Charleston, and the town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in *Marshall County;* the city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* town of Keyser and magisterial district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County;* the town of Rowlesburg, in *Preston County;* city of Hinton in *Summers County;* magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County;* town of Paden City, in *Tyler* and *Wetzel Counties;* the cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Lubeck and Tygart, in *Wood County.*

§ 301.48–3. *Heavily infested area.*

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester; election districts Nos.

3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; the city of Baltimore; election districts of Elk Ridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Boonton, Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Mendham, Montville, Morris, Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, the town of Boonton and the boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Lincoln Park, Madison, Mendham, Morris Plains, and Mountain Lakes, in *Morris County;* townships of Little Falls and Wayne, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and the boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County;* townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Greenwich, Hackettstown, Independence, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and the boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County.*

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; all of *Berks County* except the townships of Albany, Bethel, Centre, Greenwich, Jefferson, Marion, North Heidelberg, Penn, Perry, Tilden, Tulpehocken, Upper Bern, Upper Tulpehocken, and Windsor, and the boroughs of Bernville, Centreport, Hamburg, Lenhartsville, Shoemakersville, and Strausstown; townships of Lower Allen, Monroe, and Upper Allen, and boroughs of Lemoyne, Mechanicsburg, and New Cumberland, in *Cumberland County;* townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County*; all of Lehigh County except the townships of Heidelberg, Lowhill, Lynn, Washington, and Weisenberg, and borough of Slatington; all of Northampton County except the townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel, and Washington, and boroughs of Bangor, Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Roseto, Stockertown, Walnutport, and Wind Gap; and all of *York County* except the townships of Carroll, Codorus, Dover, Franklin, Heidelberg, Jackson, Manheim, Monaghan, Paradise, Penn, Warrington, Washington, and West Manheim, and boroughs of Dillsburg, Dover, Franklintown, Hanover, Jefferson, Spring Grove, and Wellsville.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton; magisterial district of Tanners Creek, in *Norfolk County*, and magisterial district of Kempsville, in *Princess Anne County.*

ARTICLES RESTRICTED

§ 301.48–4. *Restricted articles.* (a) *Movement from all regulated areas*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions and except as hereinafter provided, the interstate movement of the following articles from regulated areas to points outside thereof is restricted:

(1) Earth, soil, compost, and decomposed manure of any kind moved independent of or in connection with nursery stock or any other articles or things, except that gravel, sand, greensand marl, and clay originating from pits, mines, or deposits, and that compost, humus, and decomposed manure when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed, are exempt from the restrictions of this quarantine.

(2) Nursery stock.

(b) *Movement from heavily infested areas.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions the interstate movement, either on direct billing, diversion, or reconsignment, from the heavily infested areas to points outside the regulated areas, of the products named in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, is restricted each summer during the period of heavy flight of the beetle, the dates of the beginning and cessation of which shall be based on seasonal observation of emergence and disappearance of the adult beetles, and shall be as designated in adminstrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: *Provided*, That identical restrictions shall also apply to the interstate movement of the products from the heavily infested areas to such isolated, lightly infested, regulated areas as may be designated from year to year in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when it has been determined by him that such areas should be so protected.

(1) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown, or from a distributor.

(2) Fresh fruits and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only.

CONDITIONS OF INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 301.48–5. *Conditions governing interstate movement of restricted articles.* (a) *Certification.*—Except as provided herein, or in subsequent administrative instructions, articles designated in § 301.48–4 shall not be moved interstate from the respective areas as specified therein (paragraphs (a) and (b)) to points outside the regulated areas, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor in compliance with these regulations.

(b) *Safeguards against reinfestation.*—Subsequent to certification, as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the restricted articles must be loaded, handled, and shipped under such protection and safeguards against reinfestation as are required by the inspector.

(c) *Marking.*—Every container of articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted as provided in § 301.48–4, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That (1) in the case of lot freight shipments other than by road vehicle, a certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient, and carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, require a certificate attached to the waybill and shall also have attached to the outside of the car a placard showing the number of the certificate accompanying the waybill; (2) in the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificate shall accompany the shipment and shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated area.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles originating outside the regulated areas and moving through or reshipped from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when the identity has been maintained, and when the articles are safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated areas.

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

§ 301.48–6 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.* (a) *Certification of earth, soil, compost, and decomposed manure.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of these products under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When they have originated on noninfested premises, establishments, or areas. (See § 301.48–1. *Definitions.*)

(2) When the soil has been removed, under the observation of the inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground.

(3) When the soil, compost, or decomposed manure has been fumigated, sterilized, or treated under the observation of an inspector by methods authorized in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; or when, in the judgment of the inspector, they have been handled or processed in a manner to free them from infestation.

(b) *Certification of nursery stock.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of nursery stock under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the soil about the roots of the plants has been treated, sterilized, or fumigated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods authorized in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(2) When the plants have been made soil-free.

(3) When the nursery stock originated on noninfested premises, establishments, or areas. (See § 301.48–1. *Definitions.*)

(4) When the nursery stock has been produced under protected conditions in greenhouses, potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots, in the infested area, in which the ventilators, doors, and all other openings have been kept screened to the inspector's satisfaction during such periods as he may designate:

Provided, That in order to maintain an infestation-free status under paragraph (b) (3) and (4) of this section, the operator of the establishment must restrict

all receipts of nursery stock and other restricted articles from points within the regulated areas to articles certified or certifiable without further treatment. The operator must report to the inspector the source of all nursery stock and other regulated articles received on such premises and must maintain a record, accessible to the inspector, of all shipments made to points outside the regulated areas. Premises will lose their infestation-free status if there are received thereon quarantined articles from the regulated area which are not certified or certifiable without further treatment. Infestation-free establishments, together with their environs, will be inspected during the active adult season and their status determined on the basis of such inspections.

(c) *Certification of cut flowers.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted cut flowers from the heavily infested area to points outside the regulated areas, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to adult beetle infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been fumigated under the observation of an inspector by method authorized in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(d) *Certification of fruits and vegetables.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement by refrigerator car or motortruck of fresh fruits and vegetables originating or loaded in or reshipped from the heavily infested area interstate to points outside the regulated areas under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to adult beetle infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been harvested, handled, graded, or processed in a manner, in the judgment of the inspector, to free them from infestation.

(4) When they have been fumigated under the observation of an inspector by method authorized in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Provided, That, under the first three of these conditions, the refrigerator cars or motortrucks used for transporting such fruits and vegetables shall be thoroughly swept, cleaned, or fumigated prior to loading; and shall in all cases while in the heavily infested area, be screened, covered, sealed, or otherwise protected in manner or method to safeguard the articles from infestation, as may be required by the inspector.

(e) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the interstate movement of noncertified restricted articles to specified destinations for processing or other handling. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required to enter into written agreements to maintain such sanitation safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of restricted products and to the cleaning of cars, trucks, and other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICANTS

§ 301.48–7. *Assembly of restricted articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move interstate any of the articles restricted by these regulations shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, and will be required to prepare, handle, and safeguard such materials from infestation, and to assemble them at such points as the inspector shall designate, placing them so that inspection may be readily made. All costs including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS MAY BE CANCELED

§ 301.48–8. *Cancelation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused whenever the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

CLEANING OF VEHICLES

§ 301.48–9. *Cleaning of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers may be required before movement interstate to points outside of the regulated areas.

INSPECTION OF SHIPMENTS EN ROUTE

§ 301.48–10. *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

ARTICLES FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

§ 301.48–11. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of March 1944.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Connecticut: Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.
Maryland:
2 Sherwood Avenue, Pikesville, Md.
Room 205, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury, Md.
Massachusetts: 144 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.
New Jersey:
Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.
P. O. Box 1, Trenton (1), N. J., or Yardville Road, White Horse, N. J.

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New York:
Room 838, 641 Washington Street, New York (14), N. Y.
Room 200, 2507 James Street, Syracuse (6), N. Y.
Ohio: 21065 Euclid Avenue, Euclid (17), Ohio.
Pennsylvania:
6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Room 504, Bessemer Building, Sixth Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh (22), Pa.
Virginia:
Room 284, Brokers' Exchange Building, 264 West Tazewell Street, Norfolk, Va.
17 North Boulevard, Richmond (20), Va.
West Virginia: 245 West Philadelphia Avenue, Bridgeport, W. Va. (Mail Box 197).

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Republic 4142, branch 2598, inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 224 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Deputy commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany 1, N. Y.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.
Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond 19, Va.
State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston 5, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 28, 1944, 3:30 p. m.; 9 F. R. 3411.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has revised the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.48) and regulations. The only additions to the regulated area are the Maryland election districts of North Branch (No. 16) in Allegany County and Hancock (No. 5) in Washington County, and the cities of Princeton and Williamstown, W. Va.

Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., April 6, 1944; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., April 4, 1944; the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1944; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, April 7, 1944; the Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1944; the Boston Post, Boston, Mass., April 6, 1944; the Union, Manchester, N. H., April 6, 1944; the News, Newark, N. J., April 5, 1944; the Times, New York, N. Y., April 6, 1944; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, April 6, 1944; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1944; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., April 6, 1944; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., April 6, 1944; the News-Leader, Richmond, Va., April 5, 1944; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., April 7, 1944.]

B. E. P. Q. 533 Effective March 30, 1944.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.48d *Administrative instructions; articles exempt from certification.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology

and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine, effective March 30, 1944.

Nursery stock: Under this classification, the following articles are exempted:

True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)

Orchid plants when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber.

Trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil.

Moss and clubmoss, ground-pine or running-pine, when free from soil.

Soil-free aquatic plants.

Soil-free sweetpotato draws.

Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.

Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the Japanese beetle.

Cut flowers: Under this classification, cut orchids are exempted.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of February 1944.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above circular were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the areas quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 28, 1944, 3:28 p. m.; 9 F. R. 3416.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 534 Effective April 3, 1944

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT REQUIRED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Because of increasing numbers of infestations of Mexican fruitflies now occurring in the regulated area in the Rio Grande Valley it has become necessary to require the sterilization of grapefruit moved interstate from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy. The harvesting season for grapefruit in these counties was extended to the close of June 15 of this year under administrative instructions of the Bureau (Circular B. E. P. Q. 531 dated September 23, 1943).

§ 301.64–4b. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby required that effective April 3, 1944, and continuing throughout the harvesting season to the close of June 15, 1944, all grapefruit, as a condition of certification for interstate movement from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and

Willacy, shall be sterilized in accordance with the methods authorized in Circular B. E. P. Q. 472, revised effective September 25, 1941.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7CFR § 301.64–4; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of March 1944.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above circular were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the area quarantined on account of the Mexican fruitfly.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 28, 1944; 11:19 a. m.; 9 F. R. 3379.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

HEARING ON PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE FOR LOUISIANA

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 11, 1944.

Because the pink bollworm of cotton has been found in southwestern Louisiana, the United States Department of Agriculture will hold a public hearing to consider whether the Federal quarantine should be extended to include this State or the area in which infestation has been located. The meeting will be held March 1 in the Federal Building, Memphis, Tenn., beginning at 10:00 a. m.

The bollworms—a menace to cotton production in the United States—were found in the fall of 1943 in Cameron Parish, adjacent to the Gulf and the Texas border, and in the neighboring parishes of Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis. The State entomologist established a quarantine on October 23 to prevent the spread of the pest to other parts of Louisiana and eradicative measures were initiated promptly by State authorities.

Some recent changes in the Texas situation, which may involve changes in the regulated area, will also be considered at the hearing. Pink bollworms were found in 1943 in four Texas counties outside the regulated area, one in the Panhandle, and three in the Coastal Bend. Within the present regulated area, eradication of the pests is believed to have been accomplished in four counties in the Panhandle as well as in an adjacent one in New Mexico, the Department said.

The regulated area now is made up of southern and south-central Arizona and New Mexico, and 48 counties and parts of 6 others in the Panhandle, the Big Bend, the lower Rio Grande valley, and the Coastal Bend of Texas.

Earlier pink bollworm outbreaks that occurred in southwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas were eradicated by State and Federal action taken in the period from 1917 and 1922. Incipient pink bollworm infestations located in southern Georgia in 1933 and in the cotton belt of northern Florida in 1932 have also apparently been eradicated, the Department reports.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY 10, 1944.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely distributed within or throughout the United States, but known to exist in portions of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, has recently been discovered in certain parts of Louisiana.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this insect (B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52; 7 CFR 301.52) to include the State of Louisiana and of prohibiting or restricting the interstate movement from that State or areas therein where the bollworm has been discovered, of (1) cotton, including all parts of cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton products; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats,

and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are contaminated with such products; (4) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and any other articles if contaminated with unmanufactured cotton products.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 161), as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the assembly hall of the Federal Building, Memphis, Tenn., at 10:00 a. m. on March 1, 1944, in order that any person interested in the hearing to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 1, 1944, 11:32 a. m.; 9 F. R. 1681.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREAS EXTENDED

(Press notice)

JANUARY 13, 1944.

The quarantine regulations against the white-fringed beetle have been amended, effective January 14, 1944, because infestations of this destructive pest were found by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine last summer and fall in additional localities in Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina. Counties not heretofore known to be infested, that are now brought under regulation in part, are Baldwin and Crenshaw, in Alabama, to include infestations centering in Foley and Luverne; Hancock County, in Mississippi, to include Bay Saint Louis, Waveland, and a small isolated tract; Simpson County, Miss., because of infestations in the vicinity of Mendenhall and D'Lo; and parts of the North Carolina counties of Anson, Cumberland, and Onslow, because areas were found infested in the vicinity of Peachland, Hope Mills, Jacksonville, and Kellum.

A rather general infestation in the vicinity of Collins, Miss., necessitated extension of regulated area in Covington County, and small areas where beetles have recently been located were added in the Mississippi counties of Forrest, Jefferson Davis, and Lamar and in the Alabama counties of Conecuh, Covington, Monroe, and Wilcox. No change was made in the regulated areas in Florida or Louisiana.

Thorough inspections for white fringed beetles were made in 1943 throughout the five above-named infested States, and Federal-State surveys were extended far into many interior States as well as many maritime ports from Corpus Christi to Washington, D. C. No white-fringed beetles were found in these outlying places and the known infested areas are still limited to parts of a few counties each in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

The beetles were first found in the United States in 1936 in the Gulf coast area. In the summer of 1942 they were found established in the vicinity of Wilmington and several other places in three North Carolina counties and the Federal quarantine was then extended to include these areas.

White-fringed beetles are potentially serious agricultural pests, apparently of South American origin. The larvae or grubs live in the soil where they feed upon and destroy the roots of such important food, feed, fiber, and oil crops as peanuts, corn, and cotton. While the adult beetles are less destructive to crops than the grubs, they feed on a great variety of plants and cause some damage. Federal and State quarantines are in force to prevent these pests from being carried to other States or to uninfested parts of States in which they are now known to be present. Such materials and commodities as soil, nursery stock, hay, potatoes, peanuts, cotton, scrap metal, implements, forest products, and building materials must be examined by inspectors and certified as apparently beetle-free before being moved out of the regulated areas.

B. E. P. Q.—Q–72

Revision of Regulation 2
Effective January 14, 1944

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This amendment to the regulations has for its only purpose the extension of the regulated areas to include new places where white-fringed beetles have been found in Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina. Counties brought within the regulated areas, in part, for the first time are Baldwin and Crenshaw in Alabama to include infestations centering in Foley and Luverne; Hancock County in Mississippi to include Bay Saint Louis, Waveland, and an isolated tract; Simpson County, Miss., to include areas in the vicinity of Mendenhall and D'Lo; and parts of the North Carolina counties of Anson, Cumberland, and Onslow, because of infestations in the vicinity of Peachland, Hope Mills, Jacksonville, and Kellum. A rather general infestation in the vicinity of Collins, Miss., necessitated extension of regulated area in Covington County, and minor additions are made in the Mississippi counties of Forrest, Jefferson Davis, and Lamar, and in the Alabama counties of Conecuh, Covington, Monroe, and Wilcox. No change is made in the regulated areas in the three North Carolina counties heretofore under regulation nor in the areas in Florida or Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 72

Pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.72–2 of the subpart entitled "White-Fringed Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 2 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72] which was promulgated effective December 28, 1942, is hereby amended effective January 14, 1944, to read as follows:

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—In Baldwin County: Sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; and secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.; *in Conecuh County:* W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E., and all those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and of W⅔ T. 7 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County; *in Covington County:* Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; S⅓ T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E.; SE¼ T. 1 N., R. 16 E. and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; also all the town of Opp; *in Crenshaw County:* Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.; and secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E.; *in Dallas County:* That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Ry. where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence SW. along the Southern Ry. to Caine Creek; thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; and secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; *in Escambia County:* Secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; *in Geneva County:* Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; *in Lowndes County:* W⅔ T. 14

N., R. 12 E.; *in Mobile County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the city limits of Mobile, if extended northward, would intersect the northern boundary of S⅓ T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; thence west to Chickasaw Creek; thence northwestward along Chickasaw Creek to Eight-Mile Creek; thence westerly along Eight-Mile Creek to the western boundary of R. 1 W.; thence south to Eslava Creek; thence easterly along Eslava Creek to the city limits of Mobile; thence southeasterly following the city limits east, south, east, and north to the starting point, including all of Blakeley Island and the city of Mobile; also that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where old Highway 90 crosses Fowl River; thence southwestward along old Highway 90 to its junction with the Alabama-Mississippi State line; thence south along the Alabama-Mississippi State line to the southern boundary of N⅓ T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to the NE. corner sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence east to the point where the south boundary of T. 6 S. intersects Fowl River; thence northwestward along Fowl River to the starting point; *in Monroe County:* That portion of W⅔ T. 7 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County; W⅔ T. 8 N., all of T. 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., all in R. 9 E.; Tps. 7, 8, 9N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E. lying in Monroe County; SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; E½ Tps. 7, 8, 9, N., R. 7 E.; and NE¼ and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; *in Wilcox County:* N½ T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.

Florida.—In Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N. and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.; *in Okaloosa County:* T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.; *in Walton County:* T. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W.; and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; also secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, T. 4 N., R. 19 W.

Louisiana.—All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, and all of Saint Bernard Parish; *in East Baton Rouge Parish:* All of T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E. and 1 W., including all of the city of Baton Rouge; *in Iberia Parish:* All of secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.; *in Jefferson Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.; *in Plaquemines Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.; *in Saint Tammany Parish:* All of secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—In Covington County: S⅔ T. 8 N., Rs. 14, 15, 16, and 17 W.; N⅙ T. 7 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; and secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; *in Forrest County:* T. 1 S., R. 12 W., E⅓ T. 1 S., R. 13 W.; Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 12 W.; that part of T. 3 N., R. 12 W. lying south and west of Leaf River; T. 3 N., R. 13 W.; those portions of T. 4 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W. and of T. 5 N., R. 13 W. lying west of Leaf River; and T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; *in Hancock County:* Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 5 S., R. 14 W.; and Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W. including all the town of Bay Saint Louis; *in Harrison County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at the NW. corner sec. 26 T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the intersection with Wolf River; thence southwesterly along Wolf River to Saint Louis Bay; thence south along the east shore of Saint Louis Bay to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point of intersection with the Bay of Biloxi; thence westerly along the Bay of Biloxi to the SE. corner sec. 17, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence north along the section line to the NE. corner sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence west along the section line to Biloxi River; thence northwestward along Biloxi River to the intersection of the east line of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 11 W.; thence north to the Stone County line; thence west to the starting point including all properties extending over or into the Mississippi Sound and the Bay of Biloxi; *in Hinds County:* E½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W., and W½ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.; *in Jackson County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W. intersects Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River;

thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; all that portion of T. 7 S., R. 9 W. lying in Jackson County and the W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.; *in Jefferson Davis County:* Secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 8 N., R. 18 W.; secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE¼ T. 7 N., R. 19 W.; and secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; *in Jones County:* Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; those portions of secs. 23 and 26, T. 9 N., R. 12 W., lying east of Tallahoma Creek; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., and those portions of secs. 28 and 33, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; *in Lamar County:* All the town of Purvis and sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; and E½ Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 14 W.; *in Pearl River County:* All that area included within a boundary beginning at a point at the northern city limits of Poplarville in sec. 19, T. 2 S., R. 15 W., on the New Orleans and Northeastern R. R.; thence northeasterly along said railroad to a point where it intersects the south line of sec. 15, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence north to the Lamar County line; thence west and north along said county line to the NW. corner sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 13, T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; thence south along the section line to a point where it would intersect the line of the northern boundary of Poplarville if extended westward; thence east along this line to the starting point; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W., and the E½ of T. 5 S., R. 17 W.; *in Simpson County:* Secs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 2 N., R. 4 E., and secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; *in Stone County:* W⅓ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ T. 2 S., R. 12 W., and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S. R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—In Anson County: That area bounded on the east by a due north-south line 1 mile east of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road; on the west by a due north-south line intersecting U. S. Highway No. 74 at the point where it crosses Lanes Creek; on the north by a due east-west line 1.1 miles north of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road; and on the south by the southern corporate limits of Peachland extended; *in Cumberland County:* That area bounded on the south by Rockfish Creek; on the east by U. S. Highway No. 301; and on the north and west by a due east-west line and a due north-south line, respectively, both intersecting at the junction of the Cumberland-Hope Mills Road and the Fayetteville-Dundarrach Road; *in New Hanover County:* The city of Wilmington; Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and that part of Masonboro Township north of the new road between Sunset Park and Winter Park; *in Onslow County:* An area ½ mile wide along each side of U. S. Highway No. 17 beginning west of Jacksonville at the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 17 and N. C. Highway No. 24 and extending northeast along U. S. Highway No. 17 to the western boundary of the Hofmann Forest, including all the town of Jacksonville; *in Pender County:* Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, and Rocky Point and that part of Columbia Township lying south of an imaginary straight line drawn east and west across the township to connect the northern boundaries of Burgaw and Caswell Townships; *in Wayne County:* Goldsboro Township.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.72.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 14, 1944.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of January 1944.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 13, 1944, 11:23 a. m.; 9 F. R. 559.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated an amendment, effective on and after January 14, 1944, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 301.72, the purpose of which is to extend the regulated areas. The counties affected are: Baldwin, Conecuh, Covington, Grenshaw, Monroe, and Wilcox, Ala.; Covington, Forrest, Hancock, Jefferson Davis, Lamar, and Simpson, Miss.; Anson, Cumberland, and Onslow, N. C.

Copies of the amendment as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., January 24, 1944; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., January 24, 1944; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., January 25, 1944; the News, Jackson, Miss., January 24, 1944; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., January 22, 1944.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 31, 1944.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Plant Quarantine Order No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, placing under quarantine regulation additional areas in Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina. Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (c), page 23 of the July 1943 Postal Guide.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 503—Fifth Revision Effective March 27, 1944.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED—TREATMENTS AUTHORIZED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Further investigational work has shown that methyl bromide fumigation in partial vacuum can be applied at lower soil temperatures than heretofore authorized, for the destruction of larvae of the white-fringed beetles; also, that larvae of all species of white-fringed beetles can be included under the same treatment schedules. Dosage schedules for fumigation of nursery plants with soil balls not greater than 5 inches in diameter under normal atmospheric pressure have also been developed. Likewise fumigation schedules for produce have been developed. The administrative instructions in this circular, specifying the various authorized treatments, are therefore hereby revised.

All treatments apply to the various species of white-fringed beetles.

This circular supersedes all instructions in Circular B. E. P. Q. 503 and Supplement No. 1, revised.

§ 301.72–5c[1] *Administrative instructions—Treatments authorized.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (*a*) of § 301.72–5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Regulation 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle], the following methods of treatment are hereby authorized effective March 27, 1944, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(a) *Plants in pots or in soil balls.*

(1) *Methyl bromide fumigation at atmospheric pressures.* (i) Fumigation may be done with the dosage schedules prescribed below. The period of fumigation shall be 2 hours in all instances.

Soil temperature at least (° F.):	*Dosage per 1,000 cubic feet (pounds)*
70	4.5
75	4
80	3.5
85	3
90	2.5

(ii) Such fumigation shall be applied only to plants in 6-inch pots or smaller, or with soil balls 5 inches or less in least diameter. The plants shall be placed on racks so that the gas mixture can have access to all sides of the pots or the soil balls.

(iii) The fumigation shall be done in a tight chamber with gastight doors. The chamber shall be of such construction so as to pass certain tests prescribed by the inspector in charge to his satisfaction.

(iv) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan during the entire period of the treatment.

(v) The soil shall not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum.* (i) Fumigation under partial vacuum equivalent to at least 24.5 inches of mercury may be done with dosage schedules as prescribed below. The vacuum shall be maintained during the entire period. The period of fumigation shall be 1½ hours in all instances.

Soil temperature at least (°F)	*Dosage per 1,000 cubic feet (pounds)*
40	6
45	5.5
50	5
55	4.5
60	4
65	3.5
70	3
75	2.5
80	2

(ii) The soil masses shall not be more than 16 inches in least diameter.

(iii) The soil shall not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation.

(iv) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan the first 15 minutes of the exposure period to mix the vaporized fumigant thoroughly with the air in the chamber and to bring it in contact with the surface of the soil balls. The soil balls shall be washed with one or more changes of air at the end of the exposure period.

(v) A standard vacuum fumigation chamber that can be closed tight and will withstand an external pressure of at least one atmosphere is required. A vacuum pump of sufficient capacity to reduce the pressure within the vacuum chamber to the equivalent of 3 inches of mercury (a 27-inch vacuum at sea level) in not more than 20 minutes is necessary.

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[1] Superseding §§ 301.72–5a and b.

(3) *Methyl bromide solution.*—(i) *Treatment method.*—(Applicable to all regulated areas.)

(*a*) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays which are watertight and approximately 1 foot deep.

(*b*) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(*c*) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

(*d*) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

(ii) *Type of material, exposure, and temperature.*

(*a*) In Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 7 inches in diameter, nor greater than 7 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 8 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 65° F.

(*b*) In all regulated areas other than Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied to soil balls not greater than 8 inches in diameter nor greater than 8 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 6 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 62° F.

(b) *Potting soil.*

(1) *Carbon disulphide fumigation.* (i) Potting soil shall be treated in a container with carbon disulphide at a dosage of 2 pounds per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The grade of carbon disulphide shall be comparable to U. S. P. grade having a specific gravity of 1.25 at 68° F.

(iii) The container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied. The container shall not be more than 36 inches deep.

(iv) The soil shall be friable, and wet soil shall not be treated by this method. The fumigant shall be applied to the soil in holes 3 inches deep, the dosage to be evenly divided among holes 1 foot apart over the surface of the soil, and the fumigant shall be covered with soil as soon as it is applied.

(v) The temperature of the soil shall not be lower than 40° F. during the entire time of treatment.

(vi) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet with the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation.* (i) Potting soil must be treated in a container with methyl bromide at a dosage of 40 cubic centimeters of methyl bromide per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The sides, bottom, and seams of the container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied.

(iii) The temperature of the soil shall not be lower than 40° F. during the entire time of treatment.

(iv) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(3) *Heat treatment.* (i) Live steam, under pressure of 80 pounds or more per square inch, shall be applied through a grid of perforated pipes at the bottom of the sterilizing box or truck body containing the soil, for a period of 45 minutes or until all parts of the load reach a temperature of 200° F.

(ii) The grids shall be constructed of 1-inch pipes, perforated with holes $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in diameter on the upper side and connecting at one end to a manifold into which the steam is introduced.

(iii) The layer of soil in the sterilizing box shall not be more than 2 feet, 6 inches deep.

(4) *Methyl bromide and carbon disulphide applied as liquid.* (See instructions in paragraph (c).)

(c) *Soil plots, plunging beds, and potting soil.*

(1) *Methyl bromide.* (i) Inject the liquid methyl bromide into the soil at a depth of 6 inches by means of a hollow needle or other suitable injector at the rate of 4.7 milliliters per square foot or 7 milliliters per 1½ square feet of soil surface.

(ii) After treatment has been applied to the plot the soil should be covered with 10- or 15-pound building paper, lapped 4 inches and weighted down so that it will not be blown off.

(iii) The soil must be at a temperature not lower than 45° F. at a depth of 6 inches when the treatment is applied. At temperatures from 45° to 62° inclusive the soil must be kept covered for a period of 6 days to insure complete mortality of all eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults of the insect which may be present in the soil under treatment. At temperatures above 62° the soil must be kept so covered for a period of not less than 4 days.

(2) *Carbon disulphide.* (i) The insecticide shall be applied at the rate of 33 milliliters per square foot of soil surface, the liquid to be poured into holes at least 6 inches deep and 1 inch in diameter at the top, and covered immediately with earth.

(ii) After application the plot should be covered with 10- to 15-pound building paper which shall remain in position for at least 4 days in order to insure complete mortality of any eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults of white-fringed beetles that may be present.

(iii) The treatment shall not be applied to soil which is below 80° F. in temperature at a depth of 6 inches.

(d) *Vegetable produce* (for larvae only).

(1) *Methyl bromide fumigation at atmospheric pressure.* (i) Fumigation at atmospheric pressures may be done with dosage schedules as prescribed below. The period of fumigation shall be 2 hours in all instances.

Temperature of produce at least (° F)	Dosage per 1,000 cubic feet	Dosage per refrigerator car	Cc. (ml.) per cubic foot of solution
	Pounds	*Pounds*	
56	4	10	1.044
62	3.6	9	.940
68	3.2	8	.835
74	2.8	7	.731
80	2.4	6	.626
86	2	5	.522
92	1.6	4	.413

(ii) The fumigation shall be performed in a refrigerator car, fumigation chamber, or other tight enclosure approved by the inspector in charge.

(iii) The dosage shall be volatilized into the enclosure and the fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated by a blower or large fan for not less than 5 minutes.

(iv) These fumigation schedules should be applied only to produce affected by the presence of larval forms of the white-fringed beetles since they are known to be incompletely effective against eggs of this insect.

(e) *Disclaimer.* There has not been opportunity to test these treatments on all varieties of plants or produce and in authorizing the movement of potted plants, nursery stock, soil, or produce treated according to the requirements stated above, it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury to plants, produce, or operators.

(f) *Caution*—(1) *Methyl bromide.* (i) Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of plants or potting soil. It is a poison and the operators should use gas masks approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use with methyl bromide, when exposed to the gas in concentrations used in fumigation, or while preparing the solution. The plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them, and the room adequately ventilated before it is entered. After fumigating the potting soil by methyl bromide the cover should be removed and the soil allowed to become aerated.

(ii) The method for application of methyl bromide described in paragraph (c) provides a closed system in which the operator is not exposed to a dangerous concentration of the gas provided there is no leakage in any exposed portion of the equipment. Extreme care should be exercised to keep all joints of such apparatus tight and replace any defective parts to prevent accident. The operator should avoid getting any liquid methyl bromide on his clothing or his body at any time.

(2) *Carbon disulphide.*

(i) The vapor of carbon disulphide is inflammable and explosive. At a temperature of 297° F. it may take fire spontaneously and in the presence of certain metals, particularly copper, it may ignite at considerably lower temperatures. It must be kept away from fire, and from hot objects, such as electric light bulbs, unprotected brush-type motors, steam pipes, etc. Lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes must never be brought near carbon disulphide.

(ii) Carbon disulphide is a blood poison, but poisoning by this chemical is rare. Exposure to the vapor may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR § 301.72–5.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of March 1944.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 27, 1944, 11:31 a. m.; 9 F. R. 3275.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

MAIL FROM ARMY PERSONNEL OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Circular No. 17.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., 14 January 1944.

* * * * * * *

III—MAIL.—1. Memorandum No. W340–15–43, 23 February 1943, subject, Cooperation with plant quarantine program, is rescinded.

2. The mailing of the following plant materials and insects at Army post offices (APO) outside the continental United States addressed to points in the continental United States is illegal:

a. Cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls. This includes cotton bolls, etc., as souvenirs, as well as any cotton lint containing seeds and cottonseed hulls which might be used for packing material. Processed cotton lint, such as absorbent cotton, cotton batting, or other form of lint free of seeds may be used as packing material.
b. Unhulled rice and rice straw and hulls. Rice straw and rice hulls are not acceptable packing materials.
c. Leaves and parts of plants used as packing materials.
d. Bamboo seeds or plants.
e. Sugarcane.
f. Citrus plants or cuttings.
g. Banana plants.
h. Fresh fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and yams. Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, such as dried peas, beans, cured figs, dates, etc., are acceptable.
i. Live insects, including living larvae, pupae, and eggs.

3. Numerous violations of the law in this respect have been reported by the Department of Agriculture. The mailing of the above-stated plant materials or insects from outside the continental United States might have a devastating effect upon the future agricultural economy of the country, by spreading plant diseases and insects.

4. When parcels containing living plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., and unprocessed plant material not on the foregoing prohibited list are prepared for mailing, they will be plainly marked as containing plant materials.

5. All commands outside the continental United States will take the necessary action to see that all officers, enlisted men, and civilians using the Army post office facilities are advised of these instructions. Army mail clerks, assistant Army mail clerks, and other Army postal personnel accepting parcels for mailing

will require mailers to state specifically the contents of such parcels and will refuse to accept prohibited materials or insects. All other personnel in a position to assist in the enforcement of the prohibitions indicated will do so.

[A. G. 311.1 (31 Dec. 43).]

* * * * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

MAIL FROM NAVY PERSONNEL OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS,
Washington 25, D. C., 13 January 1944.

Op20M2-lf
Serial 1517720

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: All Ships and Stations.
Subj: Plant quarantine—List of items not to be used for mailing.
Ref: (a) CNO ltr, Op20M2-nm, Serial 581120, of 20 Feb. 1943.

1. Reference (a) listed certain plant materials and insects which are not acceptable for mailing to the continental United States by personnel stationed overseas.

2. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has advised that shipments of such plant materials and insects are being received continuously in the United States, thereby causing a serious plant quarantine problem.

3. The following plant materials and insects will not be accepted for mailing to the continental United States by personnel stationed overseas:

(a) Cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls. (This includes cotton bolls, etc., as souvenirs, as well as any cotton lint containing seeds and cottonseed hulls which might be used for packing material. Processed cotton lint, such as absorbent cotton, cotton batting, or other form of lint free of seeds may be used as packing material.)
(b) Unhulled rice and rice straw and hulls. (Rice straw and rice hulls are not acceptable packing materials.)
(c) Leaves and parts of plants used as packing materials.
(d) Bamboo seeds or plants.
(e) Sugarcane.
(f) Citrus plants or cuttings.
(g) Banana plants.
(h) Fresh fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and yams. (Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, such as dried peas, beans, cured figs, dates, etc., are acceptable.)
(i) Live insects, including living larvae, pupae, and eggs.

4. Prohibited plant material will not be used as a packing substance for parcels.

5. All commanding officers shall advise their personnel of the contents of this letter. Postal personnel shall be instructed to give particular attention to parcels containing living plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., and unprocessed plant material not on the foregoing prohibited list, to see that such parcels are plainly marked as containing plant materials.

E. E. DUVALL,
By direction.

AUTHENTICATED:
RAYMOND B. SEARS,
Ensign, U. S. Navy.

JANUARY 14, 1944.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement No. 1 (Revised)

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

According to Notification No. F. 15-10/43-A., dated September 9, 1943, of the Department of Education, Health, and Lands of the Government of British India, Notification No. F. 320/35-A., dated July 20, 1936, as amended by Notification No. F. 50-33/39-A., dated December 7, 1939, is further amended as follows:

Certification of Unmanufactured Tobacco

"8B. Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into British India, unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5 it is accompanied by an official certificate, that it is free from *Ephestia elutella* or that the pest does not exist in the country of origin.

"Provided that in the case of tobacco unaccompanied by such certificates, the consignment shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Central Government may appoint on payment of such fee, if any, to meet the cost of such examination, as it may direct."

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN CALIFORNIA

Postmasters are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Port Hueneme, Ventura County, Calif., and this place should therefore be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations. (Postal Bulletin No. 18706, March 31, 1944.)

ARIZONA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES[2]

(REVISION OF NOTICE DATED NOV. 10, 1941)

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Arizona, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Arizona quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

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[2] Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of Feb. 18, 1944.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
1. Entire United States		All rooted grapevines and cuttings when accompanied with certificate of treatment.	Grape Phylloxera.
2. (*a*) California	Citrus nursery stock, plants or parts thereof, except seeds or fruit, when from counties not listed in Column III.	*Citrus nursery stock* when under Arizona permit and certificate of treatment from counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. *Mexican Sour Limes* accompanied with certificate of treatment.	Citrus Canker and species of the Fruit-fly family Trypetidae.
(*b*) All other parts of the United States.	Citrus plants and parts thereof, except fruit and seeds.	*Citrus fruits and seeds* when under Arizona permit and certificate from State of origin. *Mexican Sour Limes* when accompanied with certificate of treatment.	
3. (*a*) *Alabama*—counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Crenshaw, and Mobile. *Florida*—entire state *Georgia*—counties of Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Glynn, and Thomas. *Kentucky*—counties of Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, and Hickman. *Louisiana*—all parishes south of and including the parishes of Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, and Washington. *Mississippi*—counties of Amite, Covington, Forrest, George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson-Davis, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Pearl River, Pike, Stone, and Walthall. *Texas*—entire state except the counties of Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Comanche, Cooke, Dallas, Dawson, Eastland, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Gregg, Hale, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Howard, Jack, Johnson, Lamar, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Potter, Red River, Shelby, Smith, Somervell, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Titus, Tom Green, Upshur, Wilbarger, Wise, and Wood.	(*a*) Sweetpotato tubers (*b*) Sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, slips, and morning glories. (*c*) Yams, including tubers, plants, and parts thereof.		Sweetpotato Weevil.
(*b*) All other parts of the United States.		Sweetpotato and yam tubers, plants, or parts thereof. Certificate to show same were grown, packed, or stored in free area.	

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Con.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
4. (*a*) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.	Cotton, including all parts of the plant, either cultivated or wild, cotton lint, linters, waste, sweepings, samples of cotton, cottonseed hulls, and corn in the shuck.	Seed cotton and cottonseed with U. S. D. A. certificate or Arizona permit. Cotton bagging and wrappers, or other containers used in connection with, or contaminated with cotton or cotton products, cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal and sacks and containers thereof. Certificate to show containers are new, or have not been previously used to contain cottonseed, seed cotton, or cottonseed byproducts. Spanish moss when accompanied with certificate.	Cotton Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm.
(*b*) All other parts of the United States except California.	----------	Seed cotton, cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, samples, waste, sweepings, cottonseed hulls, and other forms of unmanufactured cotton accompanied with Arizona permit or U. S. D. A. certificate. Spanish moss accompanied with state-of-origin certificate.	Cotton Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm.
Federal Quarantine No. 52, pertaining to the Pink Bollworm, supersedes these regulations in the areas covered by the same			
5. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All species, including the ornamental forms of peach, apricot, almond, nectarine, and plum trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, or any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots.	----------	Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.
6. *Arizona*—counties of Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. *California*—counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. *Colorado*—counties of Mesa and Montezuma. *New Mexico*—counties of Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. *Oklahoma*—counties of Bryan and Johnston. *Texas*—counties of Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Dallas, Eastland, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Grayson, Gregg, Hale, Hudspeth, Johnson, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Parker, Runnels, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Upshur, Wilbarger, Wood, and Young.	----------	All peach, plum, prune, nectarine, apricot, and almond trees—root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts thereof capable of propagation except fruit pits.	Peach Mosaic disease.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Con.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate of Arizona permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
6.—Continued. *Utah*—counties of Grand, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington.			
7. Entire United States		Strawberry plants when certificate shows same originated in a free area.	Strawberry root weevils.
8. (*a*) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, and in the *State of California* the counties of Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare, Sutter, and Ventura.		All species and varieties, including the ornamental or flowering forms, of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) loquat, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, quince, California evergreen cherry, Catalina cherry, Carolina cherry, cherry-laurel, *Cotoneaster parneyi*, and *Photinia arbutifolia* trees, between Nov. 1st and April 1st, if barerooted and accompanied with approved fumigation certificate. Budwood and scions of above trees when accompanied with Arizona permit. Fruits of, and boxes, barrels, baskets, or other fruit containers which have been used to contain fruits of above species—accompanied with fumigation certificate.	Oriental fruit moth.
(*b*) All other counties in the State of California.		All hosts and possible carriers as listed in 8 (a) III above, when accompanied with a certificate of origin.	
9. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.		Stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and sudan grass (except seed or shelled grain free from fragments of cob or plant debris), and cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, roots, bulbs, or tubers without stems), lima beans, green shell beans in the pod (variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural), beets with tops, and rhubarb (cut or plants) when accompanied with certificate from the U. S. Department of Agriculture or state of origin, showing them free of infestation or adequately treated.	European corn borer.
10. (*a*) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.		Hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and parts thereof, including cuttings, grafts, buds, and scions, excepting nuts, when accompanied with Arizona permit.	Pecan leaf case bearer, pecan nut case bearer, pecan weevil.
(*b*) Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.		Hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and parts thereof, except nuts. Certificate to show same were propagated and grown in an uninfested area.	

Shippers desiring Arizona permits must make application therefor direct to the State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Postmasters at places in Arizona where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

WASHINGTON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES[3]

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Washington the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Washington quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Washington

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Washington permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
1. The entire United States including all counties in Washington.	----------	All bulbs of the genus Narcissus, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese Sacred Lilies, shipped into or within the State of Washington. Certificate to show inspection or treatment.	The greater bulb fly and bulb nematode.
2. All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All filbert or hazel, including the American wild hazel trees, grafts, cuttings, or scions.	----------	Eastern filbert blight.
3. All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees and plants and parts thereof including grafts, cuttings, or scions, of all species and varieties of chestnut and chinquapin.	----------	Chestnut bark disease.
4. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.	All peach, nectarine, or apricot trees or cuttings, grafts, scions, buds or pits of such trees, or any trees budded or grafted upon peach stock or peach roots.	Similar nursery stock admitted from noninfested States when showing where grown or obtained and accompanied with state-of-origin or U. S. Department of Agriculture certification.	Peach yellows and peach rosette.

[3] Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of Feb. 18, 1944.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Washington—Con.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Washington permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
5. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, and *in California* the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura, and Sutter.	All varieties and species including the flowering forms of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, apple, and haw or hawthorn, trees and plants and fresh fruits thereof.	Scions or budwood admitted under Washington permit from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1. Barerooted trees or plants admitted during dormant period from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1 with approved certificate of fumigation. (Experiments of U. S. Department of Agriculture in State of Washington exempted.)	Oriental fruit moth.
6. Parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: *Infested areas* *Counties in Washington:* Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman, Yakima, and Klickitat. *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, Yamhill. *Counties in Idaho:* Benewah and Latah.	Fresh cherry fruit from infested to noninfested counties prohibited shipment into or within the State of Washington.	Fresh cherries admitted from noninfested areas, including free counties in Idaho and Oregon and may be shipped within Washington from one free county to another free county, if accompanied with proper certificate.	Cherry fruit fly.
7. The entire United States, including all counties in Washington.	----------	Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, black raspberry or loganberry plants (free from soil and all dirt) for shipment into or within the state.	Strawberry root weevil and crown and cane gall of berry plants

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Washington—Con.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Washington permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
8. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. *Counties in Iowa:* Clayton, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Leon, Linn, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, Van Buren, Wapallo, and Washington. *Counties in Missouri:* Clark, Audrain, Franklin, Jefferson, Knox, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, St. Louis, Scotland, Shelby, and Warren.	----------	Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragment of cob and other plant debris) of corn, broom corn, sorghums, or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia, gladiolus (except corms, bulbs or tubers without stems), chrysanthemum, aster; lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as cranberry or horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb—admitted under approved disinfection certificate by U. S. Department of Agriculture or state of origin. The following admitted if accompanied with inspection certificate showing freedom of infestation: Beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb (cut or plants), cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia.	European corn borer.
9. The entire United States	----------	All varieties of raspberry or blackberry plants, roots or tips shipped into or within the State of Washington. Certificate to show two inspections during growing season.	Mosaic of raspberry and blackberry plants.
10. States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.	----------	Vetch seed shipped into or within State of Washington. Certificate of fumigation as prescribed.	Vetch weevil.
11. The entire United States	----------	Grapevines and cuttings. Certificate to show grown in free area or have received approved treatment.	Grape phyllox era.

The following have been designated as terminal plant inspection places in Washington:

Bellingham	Ellensburg	Olympia	Spokane
Brewster	Everett	Oroville	Vancouver
Cashmere	Grandview	Puyallup	Walla Walla
Chehalis	Kennewick	Pateros	White Salmon
Chelan	Ephrata	Port Angeles	Wenatchee
Clarkston	Mount Vernon	Prosser	Yakima
Colville	Okanogan	Seattle	Zillah
Dryden			

Shippers desiring Washington permits must make application therefor direct to the Supervisor of Horticulture, State Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.

Postmasters at places in Washington where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1944, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Nato M. Garcia	Brownsville, Tex	4 apples	$1.00
Cecilia H. Guiatan	Del Rio, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Jesus Mireles Herrera	Eagle Pass, Tex	4 oranges	1.00
Juana Cardena	do	6 plants	1.00
Macaria Mora de Herrera	do	10 plants	1.00
Margarita Silva Flores	do	1 orange	1.00
Rosa Fernandez	El Paso, Tex	1 sapote	1.00
R. H. Mora	do	5 avocados	1.00
Sister Pampa	do	1 avocado with seed	.25
J. Y. Russek	do	5 shrubbery plants	1.00
Ramos Mijarez	do	6 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Luis Reyes Montez	do	1 avocado and 3 oranges	.40
Marces Ortiz	Hidalgo, Tex	57 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Antonia Moncada	do	3 guavas	1.00
Francisco Hernandez	do	1 mango	1.00
Herlinda Garza de Cavazos	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria Maldonado	do	3 plants	1.00
Petra Jaquez	do	1 plant	1.00
Eva Montemayer	do	1 orange	1.00
Lucia Perez Gonzalez	do	do	1.00
Augustine Martinez	Laredo, Tex	4 guavas	1.00
Mrs. K. S. Cleveland	do	10 tangerines, 4 oranges, and 1 grapefruit.	2.00
Irene Riley	do	5 oranges	1.00
Vicente Martinez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Matilde Reed	do	3 sugarcane nodes, 2 oranges, 1 avocado, and 2 tangerines.	2.00
Emetria Currizales	do	1 guava	1.00
E. Carrizales	do	do	1.00
Viviano Herrera Rodriguez	do	1 orange	1.00
D. Garcia	do	4 grapevine cuttings	1.00
Martin Lara	do	7 plants	1.00
M. F. Calderon	do	do	1.00
Aurelia Ruiz de Flores	do	2 oranges	1.00

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E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
R. A. SHEALS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control* (headquarters, *Greenfield, Mass.*).
E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication* (headquarters, *East Orange, N. J.*).
L. F. CURL, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines* (headquarters, *San Antonio, Tex.*).
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine* (headquarters *Harlingen, Tex.*).
CLAUDE WAKELAND, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico.*).

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